

Kentucky

Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 47. VOL. IV.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORWELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLARS per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52, inclusive, and fract^l in range 19 township 53 20

fract^l township 53 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 13

53 to 56 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

August 7-38t

On the first Monday in December next for the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6

1 and 2 North Ranges. 3 4 5

3 North Ranges. 3 4 5

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

3 south 3 4 5

4 south 3 4 5

5 south Of the base line in 3 4 5 6

6 7 8 9 10 south Ranges 4 5 6

11 south 4 5 6

12 south 3 4 5

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDNER, Ch. Cll.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map.

June 24—20t

Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 25, 1818.

This is to give notice that separate proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows, viz.

1st. At Boston.

753 barrels pork

1562 bushels pease or beans

2009 barrels flour

350 do. of whiskey

125 cwt. of soap

5250 lbs. of candles

219 bushels of salt

3500 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

2d. At New-York.

426 barrels of pork

893 bushels of pease or beans

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.

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219 bushels of salt

3500 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

3d. At Philadelphia.

160 barrels of pork

335 bushels of pease or beans

226 barrels of flour

75 do. of whiskey

27 cwt. of soap

1125 bushels of salt

750 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

4th. At Baltimore.

187 barrels of pork

335 bushels of pease or beans

226 barrels of flour

75 do. of whiskey

27 c

TREATMENT OF CAPTAIN WEBB, AT BELFAST, IRELAND.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, Aug. 26.

We learn that a very respectable master and owner of an American ship, now in this harbor, and on the eve of sailing for America with his complement of passengers on board, was yesterday, when in the act of clearing out his vessel, dragged to prison, at the instance of a person not of the first respectability. The circumstances which led to this proceeding are yet enveloped in some degree of mystery, not being grounded on any debt, or alleged debt, against the vessel or master; but it is thought, there is on foot against this most respectable stranger, some dark and designing plot, deserving the scrutiny of all honest citizens, who are alike interested in rescuing their country from the imputation of sanctioning such vexatious conduct.

Aug. 29.—In our paper of Wednesday, had occasion to mention the harsh and unaccustomed treatment received by captain Webb, of the American ship Lucy, by being cruelly dragged to prison on Tuesday last.—A general feeling of indignation at the circumstance pervaded the public mind, and Mr. Luke, the American consul, very properly interested himself for the captain's justification. Bail was given into the sheriff, the prisoner was liberated, and several affidavits given to exhibit the true nature of the case.

The affidavits, with a copy of the affidavit of Richard Wolfenden, upon which the judge's fiat had been obtained against the captain, were, on Thursday, submitted to a numerous and respectable meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The chief part of Wolfenden's affidavit charges the captain with ordering his men to put him on a mud bank; and that, accordingly, two of the Lucy's men rowed him towards said bank, where they landed him, about 9 o'clock at night, and that the bank where the defendant was so placed is on the edge of the channel of Belfast harbor, and distant from the main land about two miles; that from the said channel to the shore there is mud four or five feet deep, and full of dangerous holes: that the tide was rapidly flowing, and with the utmost difficulty the defendant got on shore, with the assistance of some people, at the risk of their lives; that he was nearly suffocated with the mud.

The affidavit, however, of Joseph Follingsby, esq. who happened to be a visitor on board the vessel that day, and those of the steward, the second mate, and the four seamen who rowed Wolfenden on shore, give a very different complexion to the transaction.

By these it appeared that Wolfenden obtruded himself on the company when going on board the Lucy, on Sunday, the 6th instant, under the pretence that he was going to examine the vessel previous to engaging two or three passages for America; that he took with him several empty bottles packed in a basket; that he was received with the rest of the company in the most hospitable manner by captain Webb, at whose table he dined, and drank abundance of wine and spirits; that he repeatedly applied, in vain, to the steward to sell him Geneva, offering a guinea per gallon for it, thereby, as it is believed, to implicate the vessel in an illegal traffic; that he afterwards desired to be put on board a Prussian brig, at some distance; but upon being taken there, he was not received on board, for they said they knew him, as he had been on board before: that Wolfenden then desired to be put on shore, and that, accordingly, captain Webb ordered his second mate and four seamen to put him on the Hollywood shore; that they accordingly rowed as far up the creek, near Dr. Holiday's, as the tide would permit, and when the boat struck on the sand, Wolfenden went out on the strand, on good hard bottom, in about six inches water, but instead of going towards the shore, he turned in the opposite direction, and fell; that upon this the mate ordered two of his men to conduct him to the road, which they accordingly did, one carrying his basket, and the other his great coat; that at this time it was between 7 and 8 o'clock, the evening clear and light.

It has been strongly suspected that this man, Wolfenden, was but an instrument in the hand of others, who wished to ruin the captain, and have his vessel seized; yet we can scarcely believe that malice could be carried to such a length. If there has been a conspiracy, it is most disgraceful to those who had planned it. The Chamber of Commerce, of course, did not conceive it their province to interfere further, in the present state of the business; but, in the mean time, it was resolved, that the affidavits should be entered in their books, to enable them to take such ulterior steps as they might consider proper, after the matter should have undergone legal investigation.

The impression on the mind of every one present seemed to be, that captain Webb had behaved with propriety and forbearance, and that he had been very cruelly treated; but the alacrity with which the matter was enquired into, will convince him that the inhabitants of this town view with indignation any act that appears inhospitable; and that his character, instead of being lowered, is raised in the public estimation.

The conduct of the constables who arrested captain Webb, will, it is hoped, not escape enquiry. There were five or six of them, armed with pistols and cutlasses. Without giving him a moment's time to send for his friends, they seized him when at his dinner in a house at the Quay, and dragged him, as if the most atrocious felon, half way up High street, and would not unchain him for a moment, until they had gotten a pound note for

their indulgence, and only then permitted him to walk quietly, surrounding him with their pistols and cutlasses, till they took him the whole length of High street, to Pat. Lim's, from whence they hurried him to the county jail. Constables must in all cases act with care and firmness; but, at the same time, it ought to be with a due regard to decency and humanity.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
TO THE EDITOR.

Jonesboro', (Ten.) 6th Oct. 1818.

SIR—Having seen in your paper of the 23d ult. under the London head, an anecdote respecting General Jackson, which appears to be copied from a statement made in the "Morning Chronicle"; and as the affair alluded to happened in this village under my own eye, I will take the liberty of stating the facts—by which you will see that neither of the statements is entirely correct.

It is a well known trait in the character of general Jackson, that no man scarcely ever possessed more life and vivacity; and whilst sitting as a judge, although the dignity of the bench was maintained in a manner fully to correspond with the solemn and important duties he had to discharge, yet when off the bench, he not only enjoyed himself, but was the very life of the lawyers, and all around him. During the term he acted as judge at this court, there was a very awkward sheriff, who used to be the subject of great sport to the lawyers, and to those with whom he had business.

At a session of the court, a fellow named Russell Bean, who had received the rudiments of his morals from the first settlers of the country, besides being constitutionally depraved, commenced a most violent attack on a man named McCormack, with a stick, and beat him most furiously.

A warrant was issued, and given to the sheriff to execute. Bean, in the meantime, got on his horse with a rifle, and bid defiance. The sheriff seemed, as usual, rather hasty about executing the process, and commenced summoning a posse, about the tavern door. The court had just adjourned for dinner, and the judge was in the crowd; some of the lawyers waggishly told the sheriff to summon the judge, as he was as much bound to go as they were; accordingly he was summoned. The judge immediately told the sheriff to get them horses wherever he could find them, and in the mean time they would furnish up their pistols and get matters ready.

Bean finding a storm brewing, retreated a few hundred yards; and whilst the sheriff was getting horses, the judge, with the bar, and a decent set of rabble who wanted to see fun, set out on foot in quest of Bean, whom they soon found.

He was ordered on the spot to halt, but not choosing to do so, Drury Brazelle, being foremost, and Bean having a hill to rise, he gained on him so as to make the effect of a pistol a little doubtful, and fired whether with intention to kill, or not, I never understood; but Bean stopped—when the judge advanced near enough to do mischief, and threatened, if he did not instantly surrender, he would empty the contents of his pistol into him; whereupon Bean surrendered. They then turned about, and he followed them to town. As the district court had not, at that time, cognizance of the offence, he was bound over to the court that had, and was punished.

Turn also to the idea "entertained of a strong post at the mouth of the St. Peters, and another at the Stone Lake, which is its principal source"—arrangements which a Kentucky editorial churl is forced to confess, "demonstrate a forecast highly reputable to Secretary Calhoun."

We hear besides from time to time of this fortification improved; this arsenal enlarged; that contract for arms—all indicating a degree of active vigilance on the part of the administration, which is as creditable to the government as it is useful to the nation.

Within forty miles of this city, up this river, there are three establishments rising, one the property of the nation, and two of individuals, to supply the people or government with arms. Neither of these has ever yet been hinted at in the public papers.

One is a grand Arsenal for the depot of arms for the southern country, belonging to the government, and now nearly completed.—Another is a foundry for the casting of cannon, now at work, erected by a most ingenious man, for the completion of a contract he has made with the United States. The third is an armory, now erecting by individuals, for the supply of several thousand stand of arms on contract.

Judge BLAND, the commissioner to South America, who passed over land from Buenos Ayres to Chili, has arrived at Philadelphia, in the America, from Valparaiso. He has returned in good season, to prepare his report, as the other commissioners have done, in time to be laid before congress.

Mr. RODNEY and Mr. GRAHAM, two of the commissioners, and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, secretary to the commission, have recently engaged, in Washington, in preparing their report.

FROM CHILI.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at St. Mary's, dated, 13th Oct.

I have seen a number of reports, about the Indians in East Florida, in circulation in the papers, representing them to be very numerous and hostile. I give you, to contradict these statements, the following communication, which I have lately received from St. Augustine, which may be relied on:

"St. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 6.

"The reports respecting the Indians in this province are very erroneous; there are not

on this side of the St. John's in the province, five hundred of them, including all ages and both sexes.

The most I have ever seen in St. Augustine has not been more than twenty,

including women and children. It is totally

false that they have been supplied by the government here with ammunition; those that I have seen generally bring it along,

which they barter for blankets, clothing, &c.

They may perhaps get small quantities of

ammunition also, from those persons with whom

they trade; they could not, indeed, subsist

without it.

"Those that I have talked with (for many of them speak English) are heartily sick

of the war with the United States, and say they

wish anxiously for peace. They appear to be

perfectly sensible of their want of strength to

contend with the United States; they say the

war has been fermented by their worst enemies, and if it continues that they shall be totally exterminated. They are now without the means of subsistence, except what they obtain from hunting; their corn fields have

been destroyed; they are driven from their

country and their homes without provisions,

and nearly naked; and the coming winter they

will experience the horrors of famine."

[Savannah Museum.]

PREPARATION.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

It has been an adage, almost time out

of mind, that in peace we should prepare for war.

No precept ever fell from the lips of the illustrious Washington, with more force and grace, than this one. He repeated it in various forms; in addresses to the people, and in speeches to their representatives; and who was so fit to recommend it? Whose experience was as likely to give it currency? He had

passed through a perilous war with inadequate means of preparation; raw

troops and undisciplined militia, a scanty

supply of military stores, and scarce a

breast-work to shelter his troops. The

gallant spirit of an oppressed people led

them into a war, for which they were insuffiently prepared; it was principally

the impulse of that gallant spirit which

led them through it with glory and suc-

The maxim was not lost upon his successors; but it served rather as an ornament to their addresses, than as a rule of conduct to the government. The last war again found us unprepared for active hostilities: Our militia still untrained, our navy on too small a scale, our depots too empty of arms and ammunition, and our forts too few or too weak. We again triumphed; gloriously triumphed; but we laid down the sword, with this solemn conviction in every bosom, that we should always take care to keep it bright, and ready for action.

It is true, that we ought not always to be playing the part of Drawcansir—there is no necessity of always putting on "the armor and the attitude demanded by a crisis." But there is a bound to all things—we ought always to assume such an attitude as may be called defensive. We ought to add to our navy, to our depots, to our fortifications, and discipline and skill to our militia. There is no duty which the government is more seriously bound to perform—and none, we are happy to see, which the present President of the United States is more zealously bent on performing.

Late paragraphs from various prints in the union, point out various measures on the eve of preparation.

Witness the survey of the Chesapeake during the present year, and a recent survey of some of the rivers, both for fortifications and a scite for a naval depot.

Witness the efforts making for fortifications on the waters of the Mobile, Lake Ponchartrain, the Mississippi, and Lake Barataria.

Witness the preparations for establishing a naval depot above the Highlands, on the Hudson river.

Witness the surveys making of the Thames, in Connecticut, "with a view of fixing on a site for the establishment of a grand naval depot."

See also the expedition under major Loring, for exploring the head waters of the Missouri.

Witness also the fort which is to be built on the Yellow Stone, 1800 miles up the Missouri, for the purpose of keeping the British trader and the Indian warrior in order.

Turn also to the idea "entertained of a strong post at the mouth of the St. Peters, and another at the Stone Lake, which is its principal source"—arrangements which a Kentucky editorial churl is forced to confess, "demonstrate a forecast highly reputable to Secretary Calhoun."

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FROM CHILI.

Extract of a letter, communicated for the Censor, dated

"Island of Margarita, Sept 6, 1818.

"Our military exertions are now paralyzed by the swell of the waters, but our armies, and those of the enemy, are strengthening themselves for the ensuing campaign.

In the mean time, there has entered in Guiana and this island a great number of armed vessels. The inhabitants here carry on war with the greatest terror, notwithstanding the resistance of the Royalists.

"This moment we have in our port 11 prizes, captured by our islanders.

"Our forces are employed as follows:

General PAEZ in Apure, with 3500 cavalry and 700 infantry; generales Zaraza and Monaga in Pay and St. Diego, with 2500 horsemen; Gen. Sedeno in Charagua, with 1000 cavalry; generales Marino and Bermudas in Cumana, with 2600 of all arms; general Rosas in Barcelona, with 1000; and the supreme chief in Guiana, with 4000 infantry, who

are increasing every day by new recruits;

of course, we hope, without the least

doubt, our fate will be settled and our liberties achieved before the year expires.

"All these divisions, except those at

Cumana and Barcelona, will act against

the enemy at the ensuing campaign, and

so we shall have in our arms 7000 ca-

valry, 5000 infantry, and a corresponding

artillery, lately arrived from England."

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

A gentleman from Newburg states

that the fire in several of the mountainous tracts in that neighborhood still rages, and has desolated many thousand acres.

The "drowned lands," as they

are called, are on fire, and it is supposed

that the ravages of the element in

those grounds has extended to three or

four hundred acres. It passes through

the peat formations beneath the soil to

the depth of 4 or 5 feet, bursting out at

different points, and rendering a passage

over the surface extremely unsafe—a

bullock had fallen through the crust and

perished. The turnpike which crosses a

part of those lands is reported to have

one or two miles of its distance under-

STATE CONCERN.

Simon Snyder, late governor of Pennsylvania, is among the members elected to the senate of that state at the late election.

Thomas H. Baird is appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, to be president judge of the 14th judicial district of that state; composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, Robert Wharton was unanimously re-elected mayor of that city, for the ensuing year.

The governor of Connecticut, by direction of the legislature, has issued a proclamation, announcing that the constitution of civil government framed by the late convention at Hartford has been duly ratified by the people, and directing that it henceforth be observed as the supreme law of the state.

The governor of the territory of Missouri has convened the legislature of that territory at an extra session, which was to have commenced the fourth Monday in October.

The legislature of New-Jersey met at Trenton on the 27th ult.

Jesse Upson was re-appointed vice-president of council, and James Linn, secretary. David Thomson, jun. was appointed speaker of the house, and Daniel Coleman clerk. There was no opposition to any of these appointments. On the 30th, Isaac II. Williamson was re-appointed governor; and William Rossell, second justice of the supreme court; Thomas T. Kinney was in nomination for second justice of the supreme court, but his name was withdrawn. The legislature, having little business before it, was expected to have adjourned this week.

The legislature of Rhode Island commenced its October session on the same day as that of New-Jersey. In the house of representatives, which is semi-annually elected, Nathaniel Hazard was chosen speaker, and Daniel Randall, clerk, both republicans, without opposition. Governor Knight's communication to the legislature concludes thus:

"In closing the communication, it is peculiarly pleasant to review the situation of these United States. Whichever way we turn, we behold our country blessed with peace, health, liberty and prosperity—virtue and civilization keeping pace with an unexampled increase of population, discord and party prejudice vanishing before the light of reason, and the influence of that religion which teaches peace on earth and good will towards men—the general government administered upon the principles of justice and the constitution, and truly it is said, its exactions are few, and our burdens light—agriculture, manufactures and the arts fostered, and our citizens as well as commerce protected."

In contemplating this happy condition of our country, we are irresistibly led to acknowledge and adore the Author of all these blessings, and with hearts of gratitude, to unite in rendering praise and thanksgiving unto him, for his goodness and bounty so manifestly extended unto us—and to fervently pray, that we may so conduct, that he may be disposed to continue them unto us and our posterity forever."

On counting the polls, (or proxies, as they are called in that state) for representatives to congress, the election of Messrs. Hazard and Eddy, both republicans, heretofore reported, was ascertained to have been without opposition.

Another new bank is established by the legislature of the same state, at South Kingstown.

The commissioners of the northern boundary of Rhode Island, have reported to the legislature that they had been as yet unable to effect a settlement with the Massachusetts commissioners.

The legislature of the state of Connecticut adjourned a few days ago. The bill relating to taxation, which was the most important subject of discussion before the assembly, not being finished in the house until Friday afternoon—where it passed with several amendments, the upper house had not time to act on the same, and the subject is continued to May session. The judiciary bill, which passed both houses, reduces the number of superior court judges from nine to five, after next May.

The legislature of Georgia met on Monday last.

Linh Mions, lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the Council.

William Watts, of Doylestown, is appointed, by the governor of Pennsylvania, an associate judge of the courts of common pleas, in Bucks county, in the place of Samuel Hart, resigned.

The Pittsburg Statesman thus speaks of a report which we noticed the other day, respecting the reported candidates for the office of governor of the state of Pennsylvania:

"We should like to know upon what authority the Gazette editor has announced general Lucek as a candidate for governor. We know that he has not the slightest grounds to justify him in so doing. With regard to Messrs. Baldwin and Sergeant being candidates, we know nothing, not being in the secret—they may, or may not, be candidates, for ought we know; but this much we feel confident of, that neither of them stands any chance for that of two years."

At a court martial held in Massachusetts, major general Burbank has been found guilty, amongst other charges, of having "broken the seal of a letter directed to colonel Cushing, and having read the same." He has been removed from office, and disqualifed from holding any military office under the commonwealth for two years.

The legislature of Connecticut, now in session at New-Haven, has passed an act permitting the proprietors of the mail stages to carry passengers through that state on the Sabbath day.

A republican meeting, composed of delegates from the several wards of Boston, (Mass.) convened on the 27th ult.

Jonathan Mason was recommended as the republican candidate for Congress at the approaching election. Mr. Mason is a liberal federalist, and at present the representative from that district in Con-

gress, having been elected in opposition to the federal nomination.

William A. Palmer is elected a senator in Congress, from Vermont, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fisk, and also for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

The United States' sloop Ontario, captain Biddle, we learn, sailed about the middle of June, for Columbia river.

Commodore JACOB LEWIS, of New-York, came passenger in the schooner Regulator, captain Quiner, which vessel arrived at Marblehead on the 31st ult. in 36 days from Port-au-Prince. He is in an ill state of health.

Mr. ALSTON, an American artist of the greatest reputation, has lately returned to his native country, after a successful career in England. We hear he has brought out with him a number of unfinished pictures, which he intends to complete in this country; and one finished painting, on the subject of *Elijah fed by the Ravens*, which, it is hoped, he may be induced to open for public inspection.

The Mint of Great Britain has coined, from the 15th of June, 1817, to the 13th of July, 1818, viz.—in gold coins, 5,434,032L equal to 28,595,697 dollars. In silver coins, 1,667,962L equal to 7,413,464 dollars. This is something like a Mint.

We are informed, says a Quebec paper, that the astronomers who are employed under the authority of the British and American governments, to ascertain and run the line of latitude 45°, having commenced at St. Regis, have proceeded as far as Lake Champlain, and that the line they have drawn lies only a few rods north of the old line.

Mr. Greuhm, the minister of Prussia, has repaired to the seat of government for the winter.

LOUISVILLE, NOV. 14.

On Tuesday last, the 10th inst. agreeably to notice given, the following gentlemen were elected Presidents and Directors of the Commercial Bank of Louisville:—Levi Tyler, President; John T. Gray, Wm. C. Galt, J. D. Colmesnil, James Pryor, Samuel Vance, H. M. Shreve, A. L. Campbell, C. P. Luckett, Directors: Abijah Bayless, esq. is appointed Cashier, and James C. Blair, Clerk.

Some idea may be formed of the value of real property in this town, when it is known that the total valuation of the lots of Louisville, independent of any improvement, agreeably to assessment, amounts to \$1,314,63 dollars, for the year 1818.

It is said that the exports from New-Orleans, for the present year, will amount to twenty millions of dollars.

Those of Savannah, for the year ending on the 1st inst. amounted to upwards of fourteen millions of dollars.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

The Georgia Journal states, that the sales of public land in the Alabama Territory had opened in Milledgeville, at which a number of purchasers from a distance had attended. But three townships had been sold at the last date—

Much competition in bidding, fractions 14 and 15 went off (the highest price), at \$49 per acre—fractions 23 and 24 at 46.

This rate is apparently lower than that of the last sales; yet how much higher is it than of lands in the same district, a few years ago.

We know of cases, when the land was bought at 4 or 5 dollars, held by the purchasers at 10 or 12; and is now at 40 or 50 dollars per acre.

The lands to the south are considerably higher than those in the north.

Those in the Alabama Territory or Mississippi State, are beyond all proportion higher-priced than lands in the Illinois or the Missouri Territories.

The disparity must consequently retard the population of the southern country, by turning off the tide of emigration into another channel.—*Compiler*.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 2.

A report was circulating last week in Harrisburg, Pa. and in the adjacent towns and counties, that the Banks in Baltimore had all stopped payment.

Although the contradiction of this report might be considered unnecessary, it is proper, for the information of persons at a distance, to notice it, and to state that it is not true.

The report probably originated in the speculative assertions of some of the newspaper scribblers in Philadelphia, who are less influenced by a regard for truth than a malicious desire to injure banks.

The State Banks at Cincinnati have stopped specie payments. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Branch Bank having received orders from the Mother Bank at Philadelphia, to require the immediate payment of a large balance due that institution;

and to receive nothing in payment from individuals except *United States paper and specie*. It is also stated that the receiver of Public Monies at that place had received orders to take only the same kind of money in payment for land.

A report reached here last evening, that the Dayton Manufacturing Company, the Lebanon Miami Exporting Company, and the Urbana Banking Company, have followed the example of the Cincinnati banks, and refused to pay specie for their notes. It is also rumored that the new Kentucky banks have likewise stopped payment.

The State of Ohio will be represented in the 17th Congress by Thos. R. Ross, J. W. Campbell, Henry Brush, Samuel Herrick, Philemon Beecher, and John Sloan:—*Chillicothe paper*.

GENERAL SWIFT.

The New-York papers convey intelligence of the appointment of general Swift, late of the army, as surveyor of that port, he having previously resigned his military commission, and that he will immediately enter upon the duties of that office.

GENERAL HARPER.

It is said that General Harper does not intend returning to this country, having been solicited by the King of Prussia in the event of the death of Prince Blucher, which is daily expected, to accept the chief command of the Prussian armies, with the rank of FIELD MARSHAL!!!

It is rumored, however, that this measure will not receive the approbation of the Congress of Sovereigns as

assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, as it is supposed, that the Prussian Monarchy, aided by the extraordinary tactics of Field Marshal Harper, will be too powerful

for the repose of Europe.—*Watchman*.

General Harper is said to be the first

parade officer in the world, and the Boston soldiers the best parade troops in the world; so say the Duke of Wellington and Major Russell.

Should the holy alliance and the peace societies succeed in driving wars and fighting out of fashion altogether, General Harper and the Boston military dainties will have no competitors, *dans l'art militaire*.

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GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Tea, coffee, chocolate, Loaf, lump and brown sugars Spices of every description Raisins, figs, peacots and rice Mustard Scotch rappee and mockaban snuff Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits French and peach brandy, and whiskey Spanish and common cigars Tobacco, also M'Quie's do Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings Codfish, by the barrel Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging. DOWNING & GRANT. July 17—tf